

120,000 Germans Fail to Pierce Verdun Line

BARNES CALLS T. R. ENEMY OF AMERICA

"Most Pernicious Influence on Public, Not Excepting Bryan."

BOSTON STORY NAILED AS FAKE

Roosevelt at Bay State Capital Refuses to Comment on Attack.

William Barnes, Jr., introduced Colonel Roosevelt to membership in the "Anasias Club" yesterday, the organization of which the Colonel was the original promoter. The erstwhile state leader did it without resorting to the short and ugly word, but couched his language in a well studied political statement, the meaning of which could not be mistaken.

Cal on the surface, but with indications of a disturbance under the skin, Mr. Barnes summoned the reporters to his apartment and issued an emphatic denial of the story which came out of Boston that he declared at a class dinner at the Harvard Club three weeks ago that the Colonel was likely to be the Presidential nominee at the Republican National Convention, and in that event he would support him.

"Mr. Roosevelt is an enemy of the American Republic and the most pernicious influence in this country upon the public mind—not even excepting Mr. Bryan," was a part—only a part—of what Mr. Barnes said.

Barnes Attacks the Colonel.

"Opinion is vigorous against this nomination and there is no likelihood of its success," was the frank prophecy made in another part of the Barnes statement.

The discredited state leader, as evidenced most recently by the defeat of the Barnes candidate for chairman of the Republican State Committee, accused the Colonel of lack of self-respect in failing to "respect the rights of others," and declared that the Harvard Club story had been well timed with Colonel Roosevelt's arrival in Massachusetts, put out in an attempt to obscure the action of the Republican State Committee Saturday, when it passed unanimously a resolution declaring its opposition to the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Barnes showed some reluctance, according to his own admission, in issuing any statement at this time, presumably with the recent action of the state committee in mind, but the realization that the Boston story would go "all over the country" and misrepresent him in the eyes of thousands of citizens evidently led him to hurl back defiance at his old enemy. Some of Mr. Barnes's friends interpreted his action as offering him two good opportunities, first, to nurse his personal enmity against the Colonel, and second, to encourage the "beat Roosevelt at any price" propaganda.

Anything to Stop Roosevelt.

The exact Barnes attitude on the national situation was disclosed yesterday. Mr. Barnes declared flatly that Colonel Roosevelt would not be nominated by the Republicans at Chicago. He added that he had no objection to Barnes, if possible, but Mr. Barnes, like other stand-patters, admits that Hughes "may be nominated."

The Barnes attitude of no objection to Hughes was taken as significant in political circles. It was interpreted as indicative of fading hope on the part of the Root supporters, with a sharp turn to Hughes ahead in the face of the growing sentiment for the justice of the Supreme Court. In other words, the politicians saw the day that cause along. The statement follows:

"This year the periodical candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt for President of the United States is based upon 'Americanism' and such sporadic support as he is receiving comes from his declaration in behalf of proper national defense."

"Mr. Roosevelt is not responsible for any national phenomenon, nor has he a patent on the obvious. That this cause should be properly defended—let it be not defended now—is not open to debate."

Call Harvard Story "Slander."

"There is a principle of Americanism, however, which is foreign to Mr. Roosevelt's temperament. It is respect for the rights of others. No man of real self-respect does other than respect the rights of others. This is Americanism in time of war, or in time of peace, in time of prosperity or in time of want. It was Christ's vision of human development. In this aspiration

Suffrage Bill Passed By Senate, 33 to 10

Brown Predicts Defeat of Referendum—Parties Split on Vote—Women Win in Long Debate.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.] Albany, April 10.—With Senator Brown fighting to the last, the Whitney-Brereton suffrage amendment passed the Senate to-night by a vote of 33 to 10. Senator Brown predicted its defeat by an increased majority when again submitted to the people.

The ten Senators who voted against the amendment were Brown, Cromwell, Lawson, Newton, Sage, Towner, Walters and Wicks, Republicans, and Carrwell and Rempferger, Democrats.

Republicans who favored the amendment were Bennett, Burlingame, Cristman, Emerson, Halliday, Hewitt, Hill, Horton, Lockwood, Marshall, Mills, Norton, Sanders, Slater, Spring, Stivers, G. F. Thompson, G. L. Thompson, Walton, Wellington and Whitney. Democrats were Boylan, Doll, Dunnigan, Foley, Grainger, Hamilton, Joseph, Patten, Simpson, Sullivan, Wagner and Walker.

Senator Carrwell made long speech, intended primarily for consumption in the district in Brooklyn. He let the cat out of the bag when he said that the three Republican Assemblymen from his district voted in favor of the amendment. He is a Democrat.

Senator Brown made two factious speeches against the amendment, in one of which he accused Senator Carrwell, who voted against the amendment, of having voted to get it out of committee that he might make a spread-eagle speech against it on the floor. The majority leader declared that the amendment would not have passed if

it were not for this act of Senator Carrwell, as many of the Senators who voted for the measure were really against it, but voted for it only because it was reported from the committee.

The "noisy minority" was Senator Carrwell's description of the suffragists. He said his district had voted overwhelmingly against the amendment last year, and it was a district of English speaking and English writing people. Therefore, he was against the amendment.

Brown Quotes Bible.

Senator Brown, who again got the floor, began quoting the Bible. One quotation, "There is a time for everything," he applied to the action of the committee in reporting the bill. He made a more liberal application of another quotation—"All men are liars."

Mr. Brown said there was a suffragist who was near his polling place at Watertown last year, and just as the polls closed she said she had done an excellent day's work, because all except one of the voters had promised to vote for the amendment. When the votes were counted there were 267 against the amendment and 103 for it.

"You see," the Senator added, "there were 266 liars in that polling district. I won't say there are 266 liars in this Senate, but I will say that they have lied 266 times in the aggregate. It is said that all men are liars, but all women are liars, too, if they assume the same privileges as the men."

The galleries were filled with New York City teachers when the bill was passed. Most of them were suffragists. Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mrs. James Less Ladd and a few other workers were on hand and patiently listened to the tedious debate that preceded the passage of the amendment.

WIFE'S LOT "SINECURE," JUDGE BARS SEPARATION

Decides \$125 a Week Is Too Good for Her to Give Up.

Mrs. Nella Harder Rosenbaum did not know until yesterday just how well off she was as the wife of Eugene Rosenbaum. She was willing to exchange her domestic condition for a decree of separation and alimony. Justice Newburger decided that her grounds were "trivial," however, and dismissed the case.

"When a husband gives his wife \$100 a week to keep up a three-room apartment," said the justice, "and \$25 a week for pin money, the wife is very foolish if she gives up such a sinecure because of family quarrels."

Rosenbaum explained in his answer to his wife's suit that she spent too much time at dances and objected also to her affecting the styles of Mrs. Vernon Castle, even to "bobbed hair."

THIEVES GET JEWELS IN HOTEL GOTHAM

Gain Entrance to Apartment of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Carhart.

The apartments of Henry B. Carhart, a coffee broker, living at the Hotel Gotham, were entered, and jewelry valued at about \$2,500 was stolen, while he and his wife were absent from the city last week.

Mr. Carhart, who is a member of the firm of Carhart & Brother, 10 Beach Street, found that the drawers of the dressing table in Mrs. Carhart's room had been jimmied open and the contents dumped on the floor. The police believe that a pass key was used.

AMERICAN LEGIONARY SENDS MARJORIE \$5

"To Miss Marjorie Sterrett, U. S. S. America, New York, N. Y., U. S. A."

From Glasgow came a registered letter addressed in yesterday's mail. The envelope was covered with numbers and blue pencil marks and the flap was closed with an "X" marked by the censor.

With the letter from the contributor, who prefers to be unknown, came a regular United States \$5 bill. The letter read:

"Dear Miss Sterrett:

"I have great pleasure in sending you the enclosed \$5 for the 'U. S. S. America,' and hope that before long the necessary sum will be raised. It is a large sum, but your idea is to help the people at the right moment, and I think it can be done. I only wish our adult population were as truly patriotic as you are."

"I am what is commonly called a 'Plattburg Rookie' and am a member of the American Legion. So when we go to war I expect to do more than pay out a little money for my country."

"I wish you luck."

To-day's story of Marjorie's battleship will be found on page 6.

Total received from Tribune readers \$6,848.54
Total reported from other newspapers on April 8 8,050.70

Grand total \$14,899.24
Number of contributors to The Tribune 45,260
Number of contributors to other newspapers at last report (April 8) 71,949
Grand total 117,204

Other newspapers handling the fund report to The Tribune weekly.

U.S. GETS HINT TO QUIT CHASE AFTER BANDITS

Carranza Forces Able to Control Situation Now, Says Gavira.

VILLA NEAR DEATH BERTANI REPORTS

Senator Fall, However, Says Outlaw Is Not Even Wounded.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.] El Paso, Tex., April 10.—Francisco Villa is slowly dying while in flight before American and Carranza troops, General Gabriel Gavira said to-night in June.

"Villa is wounded in the right knee and right thigh and the wound in his knee is badly infected, gangrene having set in," said Gavira. "I have this information officially from General Bertani, who learned it from Villistas captured in the pursuit. Villa, I am told by General Bertani, has 150 as a rear guard defense to give him time to escape. With a small band he is traveling faster than either the American or the Constitutional troops, but my information is that he still is surprised. It would not be a surprise, the bandit says, if Villa should die before he could be overtaken."

General Gavira also said to-night that he was officially informed by General Bertani that General Luis Herrera and General Pershing had conferred near Guerrero, on the pursuit of Villa.

"This," Gavira added, "is a testimonial of the cooperation between the two forces." He added that he thought the American troops could now be withdrawn from Mexico successfully.

Wants U. S. to Quit Chase.

"We have ample forces to cope with Villa," he said, "and there is no need for the American troops to assume the responsibility any further. General Jacinto Trevino is at Torreon and General Francisco Murguia is at Durango City, both with strong forces. General Nicolas Flores is in Sinaloa and General Calles in Sonora, each with large forces. Under these four generals we have ample men to prevent Villa ever making an effective escape, and it can be done without further assistance of American arms."

It generally is recognized that in making this statement regarding the strength of Carranza forces and in practically inviting the Americans to get out of Mexico, General Gavira is acting under instructions from Queretaro, and that he and other Carranza officials on the border have been instructed to make it plain that the Carranza government considers longer pursuit of Villa by Americans distasteful, and that it will be opposed.

MORE OF MORGAN ART WORKS SOLD

Tapestries Bring \$2,000,000—Whole Collection to Go, Is Belief.

One more set of Morgan art treasures was withdrawn from public exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum yesterday with the sale of forty rare tapestries for approximately \$2,000,000—probably the largest single transaction of the kind on record.

The collection, which has excited the envy of connoisseurs since it was brought together by the late J. P. Morgan, was sold by the present head of the house of Morgan to P. W. French & Co., of 6 East Fifty-sixth Street. The sale is looked upon as another evidence of the apparent intention of Mr. Morgan to disperse the \$50,000,000 collection of art treasures left to him by his father.

The most important transaction of this sort involved the sale of the eighteenth century art furniture and statuary, which were on exhibition at the museum, for a sum ranging between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. Then came the sale of the Fragonard panels to Henry C. Frick for \$1,425,000. This sale alone represented a profit of more than \$1,000,000 over the sum paid for the collection.

\$10,000,000 Already Realized.

In addition to these transactions, the Chinese porcelains and several other sections of the Morgan loan to the museum were withdrawn and sold. It is believed that not less than \$10,000,000 already has been realized from the sale of the Morgan treasures. The cream of the collection remains, however, in the masterpieces of Gainsborough, Raphael, Rubens, Turner, Romney, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Constable, Millet and Troyon. It is almost impossible to estimate the value of these paintings.

Financial associates of Morgan credit him with raising cash on these collections to be used in meeting the demands of the warring nations of the sinews of war. In doing so, he is enabled to hold up the prestige of the house his father founded, and, incidentally, to follow out a programme he believes his father would have mapped for him.

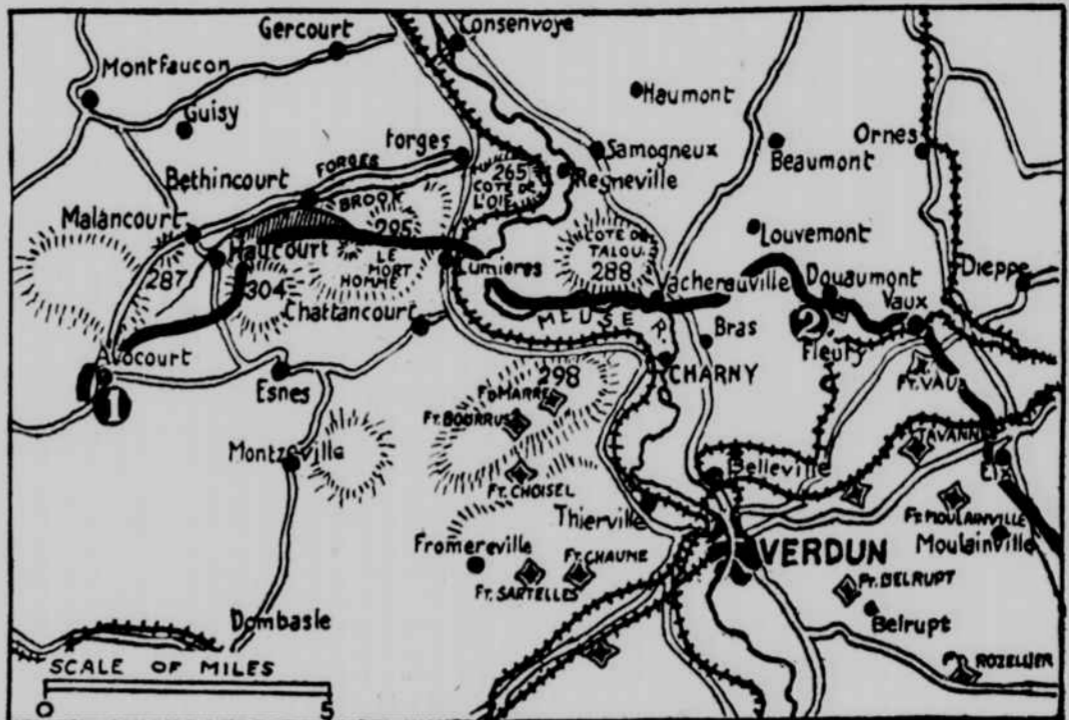
Mazarin Tapestry Finest Piece.

The finest piece in the Morgan collection is the Mazarin tapestry, so called because it was once owned by the famous Cardinal Mazarin, who guided the government of France during the minority of Louis XIV. It is said to be the finest tapestry in the world. There are, perhaps, ten in the royal Spanish collection worthy to hang in the same room with it, yet none of them is said to be equal to it. The Mazarin tapestry is said to excel all others in weave and perfection of texture and in picture and story interest.

This splendid picture cloth was the product of the golden age of tapestry weaving, dating from about the year 1600. The subject is "The Triumph of Christ and the New Dispensation." Christ sits on the throne in the upper half of the middle wing of the tapestry. His right hand raised in benediction, His left hand holding open a richly illuminated book of the Gospels. On one side of Him stands the Angel of Mercy with a long lily branch; on the other side the Angel of Justice with a sword. Between Christ and the world below intervenes, in the centre of the tapestry, a delicate landscape, separating the heavens from the earth beneath.

There are two other tapestries in

WHERE THE BATTLE FOR VERDUN IS GROWING IN FURY.



With increasing fierceness the Germans are now attacking on almost the whole front from Avocourt (1) to Douaumont (2). The shaded portion shows the Bethincourt salient, from which the French retired Sunday.

BERLIN SENDS SUSSEX DENIAL

Responsibility for Sinking Other Ships Also Disclaimed.

Berlin, April 10.—The German note in response to the inquiries of the American government regarding the steamers Sussex, Englishman, Manchester, Eagle Point and Berwindale will be transmitted to the American Embassy to-night or to-morrow morning.

The note declares that the reports of the commanders of submarines which might possibly have been involved in an attack on the Sussex make it absolutely certain that the Sussex was not destroyed by a German torpedo.

Likewise Germany denies responsibility for the sinking of the other steamers.

Germany Resentful, Distrust Here Grows

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, April 10.—Growing coldness and distrust toward Germany, reciprocated to a great extent, indicates that whatever the outcome of the present submarine issue relations between the two countries will at best be distant and formal. Administration officials are not ready to say that President Wilson will abandon the role of pacificator and break with Germany, but they are convinced that relations cannot be continued on a basis of confidence.

Evidence of Germany's bad faith accumulates, it is asserted. Indications of mutual distrust keep pace with it.

Ambassador Bernstorff attempted today to penetrate the veil of secrecy that surrounds the Administration's handling of the present stage of the submarine issue. Information was flatly refused by Secretary Lansing, who told him that the government was not prepared to discuss the matter in any way.

The Ambassador came on a flying trip from New York, telegraphing ahead for an appointment with the Secretary. On reaching Washington, however, he did not appear apprehensive. It is understood he received instructions from Berlin to learn how this government would regard a disclaimer of responsibility. He indicated that Germany would "stand pat" on the declaration that no German submarine attacked the Sussex.

Berlin Resents Wilson Attitude.

The German government, the State Department learns in dispatches from Ambassador Gerard, resents the attitude of President Wilson. It is believed in Berlin that the American

Bethincourt Retirement Raises French Confidence

Saved Positions at Le Mort Homme and Cumieres—Loss of Salient Strengthens Defensive Line West of Meuse.

By FRED B. PITNEY.
[By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, April 10.—The German offensive Sunday against the western defenses of Verdun took almost the proportions of the first great attack in February.

There was a division and a half engaged from Avocourt to Bethincourt, two divisions from Bethincourt to Cumieres, and another division from Cumieres to the Meuse, while two brigades tried to come up through the ravines from the Meuse valley to attack the Cumieres position from the east.

Three different methods of attack were employed. From Avocourt to Bethincourt the new formation of advancing in skirmish lines supported by reserve columns was used, while from Bethincourt through Cumieres to the Meuse the attack was in the old mass formation. In the ravines of the Meuse the Germans advanced in columns without skirmish lines.

It is notable that the only German success was between Avocourt and Bethincourt, where the new formation was used, while on the Cumieres front, where the massed attack was employed, the slaughter was as grim as at any point in the first great attacks east of the Meuse and the French line was never reached by the German infantry. The greatest interest of the attack attaches to the tactical movement of the French in abandoning the Bethincourt salient. This was never a position calculated to be held against heavy attack as the line there ran along the lowest ground west of the Meuse and the French for the last two weeks used it only to inflict the greatest possible losses on the Germans before giving it up in the face of the grand attack.

The same tactics were employed at the Bethincourt salient as were used last week on Forges Brook, but at Bethincourt the success was not so great on account of a wider front of attack. The Germans therefore came on at Bethincourt salient as the supporting columns advanced on each side.

Nevertheless it unquestionably was this retirement by the French that saved Le Mort Homme position and consequently Cumieres. The net result of the battle has been to increase the confidence of the French in the tactics and the strategy of General Petain and in the morale and the holding power of the French soldiers.

There is a feeling in France that the German failure Sunday is equivalent to a French victory, and the importance of the victory is gauged by the numbers of Germans involved, which makes this battle the most important since the Crown Prince's army up to the point now occupied east of the Meuse.

The German hope at Verdun now hinges on the possibility of forcing the French lines west of the Meuse, from which the German positions east of the river are still subjected to enfilading fire. If the Germans cannot take Le Mort Homme and Cumieres they are now nearer Verdun than they ever will be again.

"SYRUP JACK" DAUBS WOMAN AT BRIDGE

Mrs. Romer Finds Dress Ruined After Young Man Brushes By.

The playful young man who squirts syrup on women's dresses in the subway demanded the attention of the police again last night. Mrs. Emma P. Romer, of 103 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, telephoned Manhattan Police Headquarters and told Lieutenant Farley that her new \$65 suit had been ruined in the crowd at Brooklyn Bridge.

Mrs. Romer, nineteen and good looking, was on her way from Brooklyn with a woman friend when a youth, who appeared to be in a hurry, brushed against her at Brooklyn Bridge. She thought nothing of the incident until some one in the Astor Place station of the subway called her attention to a streak of syrup on the back of her skirt.

Examination failed to reveal whether it was chocolate or some other flavor. Detective Markey said it might even be molasses. He will stick to the trail.

STOLE KISS—GETS YEAR IN JAIL FOR HIS DARING

Man Thinks Girl's Beauty and a Highball Caused Fall.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Passaic, N. J., April 10.—Just because he hugged and kissed pretty Miss Anna Pragner, a domestic, Frank Lozano went to jail for one year to-day. He was sentenced by Judge Thomas P. Costello.

Miss Pragner went for a stroll last night at 10 o'clock in Pennington Avenue. Lozano approached and after calling her "lovey" threw his arms about her neck, and hugged and kissed her. A policeman heard her cries and caught the kisser.

"I did it," Lozano said, "but she was so pretty, and besides, I had just taken a highball. Maybe that had something to do with it."

"A year in jail, or \$175," said Judge Costello, when Lozano was arraigned before him to-day.

Lozano went to jail. None of his friends offered to pay his fine.

DIES 'PHONING HUSBAND OF PET DOG'S DEATH

Grief-stricken Woman Found on Floor by Physician.

A month ago Mrs. Charabel Kimball, forty-three, of 1023 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, found her pet cat Pinky dead. Yesterday afternoon Beauty, her fox terrier, died suddenly.

"Please come home, Ed. Beauty has just died, and I feel miserable," she telephoned her husband, Edward Kimball, a Manhattan grain merchant. "I wish—"

Unable to have the abruptly ended conversation resumed, Mrs. Kimball telephoned to Dr. J. M. Clayland, of 155 West Street, Brooklyn. Dr. Clayland found Mrs. Kimball on the floor. The telephone receiver was off the hook. She was dead, a victim, the doctor thought, of heart disease.

BATTLE RAGES ON WHOLE RING AROUND FORT

500 Yards of Trenches at Hill 295 Is Only Teuton Gain.

GERMAN LOSS PUT AT 50,000

British Also Take Lines and Mine Crater at St. Eloi.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, April 10.—For more than forty hours the French have withstood the German grand assault on Verdun. The battle, which began about Bethincourt on Sunday, now rages on the entire line about the fortress, from Avocourt to Cumieres, west of the Meuse, to Champneuville, Douaumont and Vaux, east of the river.

Against the most tremendous assault ever delivered in history the French line holds. The first days of the battle at Douaumont, the French offensive in Champagne last spring, the Teuton drive through the Russians on the Donajec, are forgotten in the rain of death loosed by the Germans to-day.

It holds, like the British line at Ypres, by the sheer strength of flesh and bone against shell and steel. The French trenches have been shattered, their parapets swept away, their shelters literally blasted out of existence, and still there is no appreciable dent in the front.

Only 500 Yards Gained.

The net result for this staggering expenditure of German shells and human blood is just 500 yards of trenches. Early in the assault these were captured on the slope of Hill 295, north of Le Mort Homme. Since then the tide of battle has shifted back and forth, but never has its crest threatened so much as the French first line.

Abandoning all the caution that has marked the last three weeks of the operations about Verdun, the Germans are hawking the last ounce of their strength into the assault. By sheer weight of numbers and shell they hope to overwhelm the French as they sought to overwhelm Douaumont, as they did overwhelm the Russians time and again in the Great Retreat.

In to-day's assault Paris estimates that not less than three army corps—120,000 men—with one or two extra divisions, took part. The greatest force was concentrated in the sector between Avocourt and Bethincourt, where Hill 304 is the objective. By outflanking this position the whole French salient would be jeopardized.

The second heavy attack was at Le Mort Homme, against which once before the Germans had vainly hurled themselves, while a third drive was launched nearer the Meuse at Cumieres. This spread across the river to Champneuville and Douaumont, but Paris reports indicate that it is largely a secondary operation.

Heavy Losses by Germans.

No longer weakened by the necessity of defending the Bethincourt salient, extending into the lowland beyond Le Mort Homme, the French followed their usual tactics by seeking to inflict the greatest possible loss on the Germans. For this nothing was ever more cunningly devised than the trenches arranged by General Petain, taking advantage of all hills, ridges and edges of woods, so that the attackers would always be forced to advance across open ground or through ravines swept by French fire.

Following the actions of the night, the first German attack to-day was launched between Haucourt and Bethincourt, on the French positions south of the Forges brook. It was by troops massed in close columns. Three times during the day the Germans attempted to reach the opposing trenches, but unsuccessfully. The same results attended the assault between Le Mort Homme and Cumieres.

Paris estimates that half of the troops engaged in these charges were swept away. In some quarters the German losses in to-day's battle alone are put at over 40,000 and 50,000 men. The cost of a single day's fighting exceeds that of the whole battle of Gettysburg or Waterloo.

German Reserves Wiped Out.

Practically the whole of the German reserves are believed to have been wiped out in the series of actions culminating to-day. And the end is not yet in sight.

Thus, despite the great strain entailed while the battle hangs in the balance, Paris is more confident of the result to-night than it has been for days. The withdrawal from Bethincourt is freely called a victory. The absence of French counter-attacks is taken as an indication that General Petain has the situation well in hand and that it is in no sense critical.

A distinguished American who re-